

دروس اللغة العربية

Lessons of the Arabic Language

لِغَيْرِ النَّاطِقِينَ بِهَا

For Non-Native Speakers

الجزء الثالث

Book 3

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Annotated Solutions

Lesson 31

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Language
of the Qur'an
Mississauga

Revision History

[illegible]

Note:

Translations of the Qur'anic ayahs given in this lesson are based on the literal translation of the Arabic words to help promote an understanding of the Holy Qur'an in its original language. For the mainstream translation of the ayahs, please consult the Qur'an translations offered by Saheeh International and others.

(٣١) الدَّرْسُ الحَادِي وَالثَّلَاثُونَ

The Thirty First Lesson

An Expression

- **المُدَّرِّسُ** : **مَا لَكَ مُتَعَبًا يَا أَحْمَدُ؟** (lit: what is with you, tired, O'Ahmad?)
(Why are you tired, O'Ahmad? (what is making you tired?))
- **أَحْمَدُ** : **سَمِعْتُ رِنِينَ الْجَرَسِ وَأَنَا فِي غُرْفَتِي، فَجِئْتُ مُسْرِعًا،** فَتَعَبْتُ. **تَعِبَ - يَتْعَبُ**
Ahmad: I heard the ringing of the bell while I was in my room, so I came in a hurry, so I got tired.
- **المُدَّرِّسُ** : **أَيْنَ سَمِيرٌ؟** (هُوَ)
- **عَلِيٌّ** : **ضَاعَتْ سَاعَتُهُ، فَخَرَجَ يَبْتَحثُ عَنْهَا.**
Ali: His watch got lost. so he left searching for it.
- **المُدَّرِّسُ** : **وَأَيْنَ زُهَيْرٌ وَصَدِيقَاهُ؟**
- **أَحْمَدُ** : **رَأَيْتُهُمْ خَارِجِينَ مِنَ الْمَطْعَمِ.** (أَنْتَ)
- **المُدَّرِّسُ** : **إِقْرَأِ الْآيَاتِ يَا أَحْمَدُ. (يَقِفُ أَحْمَدُ) اقْرَأْ جَالِسًا.** (Ahmad stands up) Read while sitting.
- **أَحْمَدُ** : **أُحِبُّ أَنْ أَقْرَأَ وَاقِفًا. (يَسْتَعِيزُ وَيُسْمِلُ) : (يَا)**
Ahmad: I love that I read standing (He says Istia'zah and Basmallah)
- 'O' my Lord, forgive me. [نُوحٌ/٢٨]. **وَلَمَنْ دَخَلَ بَيْتِي مُؤْمِنًا** and my (2) parents and who enters my house believing (as a believer).
'And they came to their father crying. [يُوسُفُ/١٦]. **وَجَاءُوا أَبَاهُمْ عِشَاءً يَبْكُونَ** in the evening! (Masc.) ذَاكَ/بَيْتٌ (Singular, Fem)
- 'Did you not see those **وَهُمْ** **أَلَمْ تَرَ إِلَى الَّذِينَ خَرَجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ وَهُمْ أُلُوفٌ** [البقرة/٢٤٣]. who left their homes and/while they were in thousands.'
'Does any one of you **أَيُّبُ أَحَدُكُمْ أَنْ يَأْكُلَ لَحْمَ أَخِيهِ مَيْتًا** [الحجرات/١٢]. love to eat the flesh of his dead brother?'
- **المُدَّرِّسُ** : **اقْرَأِ الْحَدِيثَ يَا عَلِيُّ.**
- **عَلِيٌّ** : **عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا**
my father Musa AL-Ashary said: The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said: When

#1 مَرَضَ الْعَبْدُ أَوْ سَافَرَ كُتِبَ لَهُ مِثْلُ مَا كَانَ يَعْمَلُ مُقِيمًا
the slave of Allah is sick or he is travelling, it is written for him like what he used to do staying in one place healthy. (Al-Bukhari narrated it).

#2 صَحِيحًا. (رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ).
المُدَّرِسُ : اقْرَأ الْبَيْتَ يَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ.

أَبُو بَكْرٍ : حَتَّى مَتَى أَنْتَ فِي هُوٍ وَفِي لَعِبٍ؟
Abu Bakr : Until when are you in amusement and play?

وَالْمَوْتُ نَحْوَكَ يَهْوِي فَاتِحًا فَاهُ
sweeping down While the death is swooping down towards you (with its) mouth open.

يَرِنُ الْجَرَسُ وَيَخْرُجُ الْمُدَّرِسُ قَائِلًا : وَفَقَّكُمْ اللَّهُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ
(The bell rings and the teacher leaves saying: May Allah grant you success and peace be upon you and Allah's mercy and His blessings).

1- Answer the following questions : ١ - أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ :

(١) لِمَاذَا كَانَ أَحْمَدُ مُتَعَبًا؟

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(٢) لِمَ خَرَجَ سَمِيرٌ؟

(٣) مَنْ الَّذِي قَرَأَ الْبَيْتَ؟

٢ - (جِئْتُ مُسْرِعًا) هُنَا (مُسْرِعًا) حَالٌ.
(I came in a hurry) here (hurry) is hal.

2- The Hal : It is an additional description mentioned to state the condition of its owner (sahib). e.g., Hamid came riding his bike. I bought the chicken slaughtered. This is our teacher entering the class.
الْحَالُ : وَصَفُ فَضْلَةٍ يُذَكِّرُ لِبَيَانِ هَيْئَةِ صَاحِبِهِ، نَحْوُ: جَاءَ حَامِدٌ رَاكِبًا دَرَاجَتَهُ. اشْتَرَيْتُ الدَّجَاجَةَ مَذْبُوحَةً. هَذَا أَسْتَاذُنَا دَاخِلًا الْفَصْلَ.

* وَصَاحِبُ الْحَالِ : *
And the Sahib-ul-hal :

إِمَّا فَاعِلٌ، نَحْوُ: خَرَجَ الطُّلَابُ مِنْ قَاعَةِ الْإِمْتِحَانِ مُسْرُورِينَ.
e.g.: The students left the hall of examination happy.
وَأَمَّا نَائِبُ فَاعِلٍ : نَحْوُ: يُؤْكَلُ اللَّحْمُ مَطْبُوخًا.

① Or it is a deputy doer : e.g.: The meat is eaten cooked. نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ

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١ - أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ : Answer the following questions :

(١) لِمَاذَا كَانَ أَحْمَدُ مُتْعَبًا؟

(٢) لِمَ خَرَجَ سَمِيرٌ؟

(٣) مَنْ الَّذِي قَرَأَ الْبَيْتَ؟

١) Why was Hamid tired ?

١. كَانَ مُتْعَبًا لِأَنَّهُ جَاءَ مُسْرِعًا

He was tired because he came in a hurry.

2) Why did Samir leave ?

2. خَرَجَ سَمِيرٌ لِأَنَّ سَاعَتَهُ ضَاعَتْ، فَخَرَجَ يَبْحَثُ عَنْهَا

Samir left because his watch got lost. So he left to search for it.

3) Who is the one who read the two verses of the poetry ?

3. هُوَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ

It was Abu Bakr.



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- ② وَإِمَّا مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ، نَحْوُ: اشْتَرَيْتُ الْكِتَابَ مُجَلَّدًا. Or it is an object, e.g.: I purchased the book bounded.
- ③ وَإِمَّا خَبَرٌ، نَحْوُ: هَذَا اَلْهَلَالُ طَالِعًا. Or it is a predicate, e.g.: This is the crescent appearing.
- ④ وَإِمَّا مُبْتَدَأٌ، نَحْوُ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى الْمُدِيرِ، وَعِنْدَهُ مُدَرِّسُنَا جَالِسًا. Or it is a subject, e.g.: I entered (room of) the principal and with him was our teacher sitting.
- ⑤ الْأَصْلُ فِي صَاحِبِ الْحَالِ أَنْ يَكُونَ مَعْرِفَةً، وَقَدْ يَكُونُ نَكْرَةً عِنْدَ الْوُجُودِ مُسَوِّغٌ، وَهُوَ أَحَدُ أُمُورٍ أَرْبَعَةٍ: is to be definite, and it may be indefinite with the presence of justification, and it is one of the four situations:
- 1, That it (S.H.) comes before the hal, e.g.: A student came to me asking. (أَنْ تَتَقَدَّمَ عَلَيْهِ الْحَالُ، نَحْوُ: جَاءَنِي سَائِلًا طَالِبٌ.)
 - 2, It is particularized with an adjective or an addition, e.g.: A persistent student came to me asking. (أَنْ يُخَصَّصَ بِوَصْفٍ أَوْ إِضَافَةٍ، نَحْوُ: جَاءَنِي طَالِبٌ مُوَظَّبٌ مُسْتَأْذِنًا فِي الْخُرُوجِ. جَاءَنِي طَبِيبٌ أَسْنَانٍ مُسْتَفْتِيًا. permission for leaving. A dentist came to me asking a religious opinion.)
 - 3, That it is preceded by negation, or prohibition, or interrogation, e.g.: Nobody came today late. Nobody should enter the examination hall carrying his bag. Did anybody come today late? (أَنْ يَسْبِقَهُ نَفْيٌ أَوْ نَهْيٌ أَوْ اسْتِفْهَامٌ، نَحْوُ: مَا جَاءَ الْيَوْمَ أَحَدٌ مُتَأَخِّرًا. لَا يَدْخُلُ أَحَدٌ قَاعَةَ الْإِمْتِحَانِ حَامِلًا حَقِيقَتَهُ. أَجَاءَ الْيَوْمَ أَحَدٌ مُتَأَخِّرًا؟)
 - 4, That the hal is after it as a sentence connected with waw-al-hal e.g.: 'Or like the one who had passed by a town while it had collapsed on its roofs! (أَنْ تَكُونَ الْحَالُ بَعْدَهُ جُمْلَةً مَقْرُونَةً بِالْوَاوِ، نَحْوُ: ﴿أَوْ كَالَّذِي مَرَّ عَلَى قَرْيَةٍ وَهِيَ خَاوِيَةٌ عَلَى عُرُوشِهَا﴾. [البقرة/ ٢٥٩].
- And the hal may come from the indefinite without a justification like in this hadith: «صَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَاعِدًا، وَصَلَّى وَرَاءَهُ رَجَالٌ قِيَامًا». 'The Prophet (PBUH) prayed sitting and the men prayed behind him standing'.
- * الْحَالُ الْجُمْلَةُ: * *indefinite*
- The hal can be a nominal sentence or a verbal sentence, e.g.:
- 1, I sat listening to the recitation of the noble Quran from the radio station. (جَلَسْتُ أَسْتَمِعُ إِلَى تَلَاوَةِ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ مِنَ الْإِذَاعَةِ. *vIII*)

رَابِطٌ الْحَالُ صَاحِبُ الْحَالِ

2, I joined the university while my brother had graduated.

صَاحِبُ الْحَالِ

(٢) اَلْتَحَقْتُ بِالْجَامِعَةِ وَقَدْ تَخَرَّجَ أَخِي

3, I memorized the Qur'an while I was young. The wounded (person) came (while) the blood was pouring out.

دَمُهُ يَتَدَفَّقُ

(٣) حَفِظْتُ الْقُرْآنَ وَأَنَا صَغِيرٌ. جَاءَ الْجَرِيحُ

The hal sentence contains: وَالرَّابِطُ. وَالتَّشْمِيلُ الْحَالُ الْجُمْلَةُ عَلَى رَابِطٍ يَرْبِطُهَا بِصَاحِبِهَا. وَالتَّشْمِيلُ a connector connecting it with its sahib-al-hal.

And the connector is: (أ) إِمَّا الضَّمِيرُ وَحْدَهُ، نَحْوُ: ﴿جَاءُوا أَبَاهُمْ عِشَاءً يَبْكُونَ﴾

A) Either the pronoun alone, e.g.: 'They came to their father in the evening crying!'

وَالشَّمْسُ

B) Or the waw alone, e.g.: I reached Makkah while the sun was setting.

تَغْرُبُ

C) Or the waw and the pronoun together, e.g.: 'They came out of their houses and they were in thousands.'

وَهُمْ

أَلُوفٌ

3- Extract from the lesson what is mentioned in it from the examples of hal.

See Highlights in the Lesson

4- عَيِّنِ الْحَالَ وَصَاحِبَهَا فِيمَا يَلِي :

1, I entered the hospital sick and left from it healthy, and all praise be to Allah.

وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

2, I love the meat grilled and the fish fried, and the eggs boiled.

وَالْبَيْضُ مَسْلُوقًا

3, What did the teacher say to you by pointing his hand towards/to me?

مُشِيرًا بِيَدِهِ إِلَيَّ؟

4, Why are you sad?

رَبِّهِ

5, The baby girl came to me crying and returned laughing.

وَرَجَعَتْ ضَاحِكَةً

6, I met my sisters returning from the school.

رَاجِعَاتٍ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ

7, The teacher spoke to me while the two walking.

كَلَّمَنِي الْمَدْرَسُ مَاشِيَيْنِ

8, Are the dates sold by weight or by volume (measure of capacity)?

أَمْ مَكِيلًا؟

9, Why did you pray sitting?

لِمَ صَلَّيْتَ قَاعِدًا؟

صَاحِبُ الْحَالِ

الْحَالُ

رَابِطٌ

'hal' is always 'Mansub'

- 10, These are my sons leaving from the house. (١٠) هَؤُلَاءِ أَبْنَائِي خَارِجِينَ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ.
- 11, Hamid alone is more stronger than his enemies together. (١١) حَامِدٌ مُفْرَدًا أَقْوَى مِنْ أَعْدَائِهِ مُجْتَمِعِينَ.
- 12, Did you (pl) come riding or walking? (١٢) أَرَأَيْكُمُ جِئْتُمْ أَمْ مَاشِينَ؟
- 13, The Exalted said: ﴿وَمَا خَلَقْنَا السَّمَاءَ وَالْأَرْضَ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا﴾ (١٣) قَالَ تَعَالَى : ﴿وَمَا خَلَقْنَا السَّمَاءَ وَالْأَرْضَ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا﴾ 'We did not create the Heavens and the Earth and what is between them for play.' [الأنبياء/١٦].

5- Complete the following sentences by putting the hal mentioned in the example in the blank spaces after changing it to suit its sahib-al-hal, knowing that the hal matches its sahib-al-hal in the singular, and in the dual and in the plural; and in the masculine and feminine genders.

هـ - أَكْمِلِ الْجُمْلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ بِوَضْعِ الْحَالِ الْوَارِدَةِ فِي الْمَثَالِ فِي الْأَمَاكِنِ الْحَالِيَةِ بَعْدَ تَغْيِيرِهَا لِتُنَاسِبَ صَاحِبَهَا، عِلْمًا بِأَنَّ الْحَالَ تُطَابِقُ صَاحِبَهَا فِي الْإِفْرَادِ وَالشَّيْءِ وَالْجَمْعِ؛ وَفِي التَّذْكِيرِ وَالتَّأْنِيثِ: ^{أن} ^{FIII} تَنَاسَبَ - يُنَاسِبُ

- 1) The student entered the exam hall fearing/scared. (١) دَخَلَ الطَّالِبُ قَاعَةَ الْإِمْتِحَانِ خَائِفًا.
- 2) The students entered the exam hall fearing. (٢) دَخَلَ الطُّلَّابُ قَاعَةَ الْإِمْتِحَانِ خَائِفِينَ.
- 3) The student (f) entered the exam hall fearing. (٣) دَخَلَتِ الطَّالِبَةُ قَاعَةَ الْإِمْتِحَانِ خَائِفَةً.
- 4) The students (f) entered the exam hall fearing. (٤) دَخَلَتِ الطَّالِبَاتُ قَاعَةَ الْإِمْتِحَانِ خَائِفَاتٍ.

6- عَيِّنِ الْجُمْلَةَ الْحَالِيَةَ فِيمَا يَأْتِي، وَادْكُرِ الرَّابِطَ فِي كُلِّ وَاحِدَةٍ مِنْهَا: Specify the sentence of hal in what follows, and mention the connector in each one of them.

- 1) I performed Hajj while I was young. (١) حَجَجْتُ وَأَنَا صَغِيرٌ.
- 2) Don't come near the salat while you are intoxicated (in the state of intoxication). (٢) ﴿لَا تَقْرُبُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَأَنْتُمْ سُكَارَى﴾.
- 3) We left to go for a leisurely walk. (٣) خَرَجْنَا نَتَزَّهَ - (نَتَزَّهَ)
- 4) The doctor arrived while the wounded (person) had died. (٤) وَصَلَ الطَّبِيبُ وَقَدْ مَاتَ الْجَرِيحُ. (after)
- 5) The students (f) sat writing their homework. (٥) جَلَسَتِ الطَّالِبَاتُ يَكْتُبْنَ الْوَأَجِبَاتِ.
- 6) The Prophet (PBUH) said: 'O' You people, صَلُّوا بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّاسُ نِيَامٌ. (رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَابْنُ مَاجَةَ وَأَحْمَدُ) صَلُّوا وَالْأَرْحَامَ، وَأَطْعِمُوا الطَّعَامَ، وَصَلُّوا (٦) قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ : «يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ، أَفْشُوا السَّلَامَ، وَأَطْعِمُوا الطَّعَامَ، وَصَلُّوا الْأَرْحَامَ، وَصَلُّوا بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّاسُ نِيَامٌ». (رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَابْنُ مَاجَةَ وَأَحْمَدُ) 'O' You people, spread the salam, and feed the food (to others), and connect with kins (relatives), and pray at night while people are sleeping'. (AL-Firmizi and son of Majah and Ahmad and Darmiya narrated it).

- 7- Every student says : I sat reading / I sat writing / I sat playing **أَلْعَبَ** / **اُكْتُبَ** / **اُقْرَأَ** / **جَلَسْتُ** (قَدْ)
- 8- Opening his mouth . (فُتِحَ) is (نُ) فَاتِحًا فَاهُ . (فُ) مِنْ الْأَسْمَاءِ الْخَمْسَةِ . تَقُولُ : فُوهٌ صَغِيرٌ . اِفْتَحْ فَاكْ . يَقُولُ بَيْنَهُ مَالِيَسٌ فِي قَلْبِهِ .
from the five (special) nouns . You say : His mouth is small . Open your mouth . He says with his mouth that which is not is in his heart .
- 9- (لَعِبَ) مَصْدَرُ (لَعَبَ يَلْعَبُ) ، وَهُوَ عَلَى وَزْنِ (فَعِلٌ) . (لَعِبَ - يَلْعَبُ) is a verbal noun of (لَعِبَ) .
And it is on the pattern of (فَعِلٌ) .
هَاتِ الْمَصْدَرَ مِنْ «كَذَبَ ، وَضَحَكَ» عَلَى وَزْنِ «فَعِلٌ» .
Give the verbal noun from (he lied , he laughed) on the pattern of (فَعِلٌ) .
كُذِبَ لَيَاحَ ضَحِكَ ضَحِكٌ
- 10- Give present tense : هَاتِ مُضَارِعَ : (هَوَى) وَ(أَفْشَى) .
يَهْوِي لَيَاحَ يَفْشِي To disseminate يَهْوِي لَيَاحَ يَهْوِي To fall / collapse / rush down
- 11- Give the plural of (بَيْتٌ) with the meaning of line of poetry , and the plural of (نَمٌ) هَاتِ جَمْعَ (بَيْتٍ) بِمَعْنَى بَيْتِ شِعْرِ ، وَجَمْعَ «نَمٍ» .
أَبْيَاتٌ نَمٌ أَمْوَاهُ Mouths
- 12- Give singular of : هَاتِ مُفْرَدًا : أَرْحَامٌ ، وَسُكَارَى .
رَحْمٌ سُكَرَانٌ Intoxicated
- 13- «نِيَامٌ» جَمْعُ «نَائِمٍ ، وَنَائِمَةٌ» مِثْلُ «قِيَامٌ» جَمْعُ «قَائِمٍ ، وَقَائِمَةٌ» .
قَالَ تَعَالَى : ﴿الَّذِينَ يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ قِيَامًا وَقُعُودًا وَعَلَى جُنُوبِهِمْ...﴾ . وَ«قُعُودًا» جَمْعُ «قَاعِدٍ ، وَقَاعِدَةٌ» . فِي الْحَدِيثِ :
«خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَإِذَا نِسْوَةٌ جُلُوسٌ» . (رَوَاهُ ابْنُ مَاجَهَ فِي هَذَا إِذَا الْفُجَاءِيَّةُ)
الْجَنَائِزُ (٥٠) . «نِيَامٌ» جَمْعُ «نَائِمٍ ، وَنَائِمَةٌ» مِثْلُ «قِيَامٌ» جَمْعُ «قَائِمٍ ، وَقَائِمَةٌ» .
(ones who are sleeping) is plural of نَائِمٌ and نَائِمَةٌ like قِيَامٌ is plural of قَائِمٌ and قَائِمَةٌ .
The Exalted said : 'Those who remember Allah standing and sitting and on their sides....' and قُعُودٌ (sitting) is plural of قَاعِدٌ and قَاعِدَةٌ .
In the hadith : 'The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) left (came out) (surprisingly) there were women sitting.' (Ibn Majah narrated it in the Janaiz 50).

The New Words

الكلمات الجديدة

تَعَبَ يَتَعَبُ تَعَبًا (i-a) To be or become weary, tired

أَتَعَبَ يُتَعَبُ إِتْعَابًا (IV) To make s/o tired or fatigued

(اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) مُتَعَبٌ Tired, fatigued

أَسْرَعَ يُسْرِعُ إِسْرَاعًا (IV) To be quick, fast, prompt, to hurry up

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) مُسْرِعٌ Fast, one who is hurried

ضَاعَ يَضِيعُ ضَيَاعًا (a-i) To be lost, to disappear, perish

عِشَاءٌ Evening, night

(جَمْعُ) أَلُوفٌ Thousand, أَلْفٌ

دَارٌ Residence, home, abode, land

(مُذَكَّرٌ) بَيْتٌ , (مُؤَنَّثٌ، جَمْعُ) دِيَارٌ

لَحْمٌ Meat

أَقَامَ يُقِيمُ إِقَامَةً (IV) To set up, to raise, to straighten

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) مُقِيمٌ Permanent, residing, domiciled

لَهَا يَلْهُو لَهْوًا (a-u) To be amused, to distract on something, to trifle away

هَوَى يَهْوِي هَوِيًا (a-i) To drop, to fall, tumble, to swoop down

نَحَا يَنْحُو نَحْوًا (a-u) To wend one's way, go, walk

وَفَّقَ يُوفِّقُ تَوْفِيقًا (II) To make fit, suitable, adjust, accommodate, reconcile, to give success

وَصَفَ يَصِفُ وَصْفًا (a-i) To attribute, to describe

فَضَلَ يَفْضُلُ فَضْلًا (a-a) To be surplus

فَضْلَةٌ (grammar), An element in a sentence which can be dispensed with

هَيْئَةٌ Position, situation, mode, manner

قَاعَةٌ Hall, auditorium

طَلَعَ يَطْلُعُ طُلُوعًا (a-u) To rise, to ascend

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) طَالِعٌ Rising, ascending

هِلَالٌ Crescent, new moon

سَوَّغَ يُسَوِّغُ تَسْوِيعًا (II) To make permissible, to allow

(اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) مُسَوِّغٌ Justifying factor

وَجَدَ يَجِدُ وَجْدًا (a-i) To find

(اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) مَوْجُودٌ That which is found, present

خَصَّصَ يُخَصِّصُ تَخْصِصًا (II) To specify, to designate, to single out, to set aside

وَاطَبَ يُوَاطِبُ مُوَاطَبَةً (III) To be regular

أَسْتَأْذَنَ يَسْتَأْذِنُ إِسْتِئْذَانًا (X) To seek permission

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) مُسْتَأْذِنٌ One who is seeking permission

أَسْتَفْتَى يَسْتَفْتِي إِسْتِفْتَاءً (X) To seek an opinion or ruling

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) مُسْتَفْتٍ One who is seeking an opinion

قَرَنَ يَقْرِنُ قَرْنًا (a-i) To connect

(اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) مُقْرُونٌ That which is connected

حَوِيَ يَحْوِي حَوَاءً (a-i) To be empty

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) حَاوٍ، حَاوِيَةٌ Empty, desolate

حَاوٍ عَلَى عَرْشٍ To be completely devastated

قَعَدَ يَقْعُدُ قُعْدًا (a-u) To sit down or remain seated

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) قَاعِدٌ Standing

قَامَ يَقُومُ قِيَامًا (a-u) To stand up, stand erect

تَدَفَّقَ يَتَدَفَّقُ تَدَفُّقًا (V) To gush forth, pour out, burst out

(VIII) اِشْتَمَلَ يَشْتَمِلُ اِشْتِمَالًا To include, to comprise

رَبَطَ يَرْبِطُ رِبْطًا (a-i) To attach, to tie or fasten

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) رَابِطٌ Connector

(III) عَافَى يُعَافِي مُعَافَاً To restore to health, to cure

(اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) مُعَافًى One who is cured

شَوَى يَشْوِي شِيًّا (a-i) To broil, to grill

(اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) مَشْوِيٌّ Grilled

سَمَكٌ Fish

قَلَى يَقْلِي قَلِيًّا (a-i) To fry, to roast

(اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) مَقْلِيٌّ Roasted

سَلَقَ يَسْلُقُ سَلْقًا (a-u) To boil, to scald

(اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) مَسْلُوقٌ Boiled

(IV) أَشَارَ يُشِيرُ إِشَارَةً To indicate, to point out

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) مُشِيرٌ Advisor, consultant

حَزَنَ يَحْزَنُ حُزْنًا (i-a) To be sad

حَزِينٌ Sad

مَشَى يَمْشِي مَشْيًا (a-i) To walk, to go on foot

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) مَاشٍ One who is walking

قَوِيَ يَقْوَى قُوَّةً (i-a) To be strong

أَقْوَى Strong, قَوِيٌّ stronger

(IV) أَفْرَدَ يُفْرِدُ إِفْرَادًا To set aside, to single out

(i-a) لَعِبَ يَلْعَبُ لَعِبًا To play

(V) تَنَزَّهَ يَتَنَزَّهُ تَنَزُّهًا To go for leisurely walk, stroll

(IV) أَفْشَى يُفْشِي إِفْشَاءً To spread, to disseminate, to divulge

(IV) أَطْعَمَ يُطْعِمُ إِطْعَامًا To feed someone, to give food

(a-i) وَصَلَ يَصِلُ صِلَةً To connect, to unite, to link

(جَمْعٌ) سُكَارَى Intoxicated, سَكْرَانٌ

(جَمْعٌ) أَرْحَامٌ Relationship, kinship, رَحِمٌ

نِسَاءٌ = نِسْوَةٌ Women

الصفحة الأخيرة من هذا الملف
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